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In Overalls.

Hon. JOSEPH M. DIKON, Repré at Large of Montana, says that Mr. ROOSEVELT at the expiration of his term of office is going to spend a month or more in Montana, put on overalls and "let RICHARD be himself again." Mr. DIXON's informant may be presumed to know Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plans. He is Mr. ROOSEVELT himself.

No small part of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S popularity is due to his thorough naturalness, his unconventionality and his joy in outdoor life. There are statesmen who pose to get "the Tarmer vote," affect a deep love for agricultural labor, and even try a clumsy hand at it. To ride, to walk, to shoot, to love all salient, hearty characters, to be in the open air, is nature to Mr. ROOSEVELT. He must look forward with longing to a rest from the multifarious work of the President; and "overalls" are to be regarded as a symbol of earned emancipation. Much may be done with a New Yorker

if he is caught young" is the Western form of Dr. Johnson's epigram. In its energy, its desire and ability to "do things," its carelessness of the humdrum way and the beaten road, its large and unhampered views, its absolute democracy of feeling, the West is nearer and more intimate to Mr. ROOSEVELT than the East. Thoroughly national as he is. and responsive to many strains of ancestry and association, the West, the mother of democracy, is as like him in many ways as he is like it.

When the time of his emancipation comes a bit of "overalls" life in the West that swears by him will be grateful and natural. Hard work of some kind he will always do, and hard play is just as necessary for him.

What Will Germany Do Next? The outcome of the Morocco Confernce, though it may not have been in all respects satisfactory to Emperor WILL-IAM, must be owned to have established the principle that neither Great Britain, France and Spain, nor any other combination of European Powers, must as-

sume to settle, without his sanction, any question in which Germany has any interest, however remote. That principle having been accepted, the ground is cleared for Germany's assertion of a right to profit by the partition of the Ottoman Empire, although she does not now possess a square foot of soil whereof the Turkish Sultan was formerly ruler

or suzerain. The excuse given by the Prussian

during the Crimean War was that, geographically distant from the scene of conflict, she was not directly concerned in the fate of the Sick Man of Europe. It was generally assumed, indeed, at that time that the natural heirs to the Ottoman inheritance were Russia and Austria, France, as protector of the Lebanon. and England as the chief naval Power in the Mediterranean. Since then the situation has been changed materially with regard to claimants, except in the case of France. Russia has recovered Bessarabia and has secured a slice of Turkish Armenia; Austria has gained the former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and England has beprotector of Egypt. France alone, although she has constructed the Sues Canal in the interval, has strengthened in no respect her former claim to a share of the Ottoman possessions, unless she did so by acquiring Tunis, over which the Turkish Sultan used to exercise a vague and intermittent suzerainty. New claimants, however, have come forward in the last fifty years: Italy, which wants not only Tripoli, but Albania; Greece, which asserts a right to the islands of the Ægean and to at least a part of Macedonia; and the new Danubian States, Rumania, Servia and Bulgaria, which deem themselves entitled to divide between them the remnant of Moslem territory in Europe. Alone of the great Powers Germany has as yet got nothing, and she would have received nothing had the division of the Ottoman assets taken place at the time of the Crimean War. Even at the Congress of Berlin Bis-MARCK put forward no pretension to share in the distribution of odds and ends of Turkish territory.

Turks from Europe is to take place in Emperor WILLIAM's lifetime it will be because the Powers represented at Algeciras recognized Germany's interest in the Mohammedan countries bordering the Mediterranean. If Germany must be considered, even in the case of Morocco, with which her commerce is insignificant, how much more deference st be paid to her wishes in the case of the Ottoman Empire, wherein she contemplates the construction of a railway which will have for its ultimate object the reclamation of the Euphrates Yalley from the Armenian highlands to the Persian Gulf. She might also reasonably claim one of the Greek islands for a naval station, and for various reasons would be likely to choose Rhodes if she could not obtain Smyrna on the mainland. With her Austrian ally in session of Salonica, Germany would hen be able to exercise considerable in-

If the long desired expulsion of the

luence in the eastern Mediterranean. Regarded from this point of view, the

A Land Contraction or market

volved at Algerias becomes at once recognizable. Had Emperor WILLIAM admitted that the sole Powers possessng a right to regulate Morocco were those possessing territory in or adjoining the Mediterranean he could not consistently have put forward any claim to share in the partition of the Ottoman Empire. Not a word was said at the time, in the conference or by newspapers, about the possible next application of the principle then and there established. Yet it is probable that the early expulsion of the Turks from Europe was thereby predetermined. For upward of a decade the German sovereign has said hands off to those who have cast a hungry eye on the Ottoman inheritance. It is certain now that there never will be a conference on the Turkish question in which he does not play a leading part, and such a conference is likely to be held soon in order to solve

Macedonian problem.

It would be a mistake, from the German point of view, to defer such a conference until Russia has regained the military strength which she possessed three years ago, for then she would be likely to claim the lion's share of the spoils. As things are now she would have to take what the other Powers saw fit to give her, but France and England would uphold her interests to a certain extent. The Ottoman Sultan might deem himself lucky if he were allowed to keep the greater part of Anatolia. France might be satisfied with a concession of the ascendency in Syria which she strove for as long ago as 1840. Great Britain wants little of nothing, beyond seeing her position in Egypt regularized by a recognition of the Khedive's complete independence of the Sultan. In a word, the circumstances would be propitious for an early settlement of the Ottoman question if some agreement could be reached about the ownership of Constantinople. The possession of that city, however, and the control of the Bosporus are of much less importance than they used to be to any Power except Russia. It is chiefly the traditions of the Eastern Roman Empire that make it seem more desirable than Salonica or Smyrna.

Black and White.

About ninety years ago the Government entered into a working partnership with the National Colonization Society in the establishment of a colony on the west coast of Africa. The settlers were negro slaves emancipated by State laws or recaptured from slave ships. It was virtually a negro repatriation scheme, although the slaves were not necessarily. and perhaps were seldom, returned to their original homes. They were merely sent to their general original environment. Between 1830 and 1835 the United States withdrew its direct and official interest, and the continuance of the work fell to the colonization society.

In 1847 the colony was organized as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia, with a constitution drawn largely on the lines of that of the United States. It has an area of about 45,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,000,000. One-tenth consists of American negroes and the rest are natives. Plans for using that country as a factor in the solution of the American race question have persisted for many years. There has been both voluntary and assisted emigration, and a scheme of this kind is even now on foot.

The history of Liberia affords a powerful argument for those who doubt the ability of the black man to run a government, an argument even stronger than that which is drawn from the experience of Hayti and Santo Domingo. Politically the Liberian Government has been more stable than that of either of the West Indian republics, but the country has been a dismal failure from an economic standpoint. Rich in possibilities.

it has done nothing with them, and a constitutional provision prohibiting white men from holding property has short out the white man's capital and energy and has left the land in a state of commercial and industrial stagnation. Its revenues and expenditures are only a little more than \$200,000 a year, and its

remerce is slight, Immediately adjoining Liberia is the British crown colony of Sierra Leone, a little smaller and a few years older. An excellent opportunity is thus presented for comparison between a government of blacks, by and for blacks, and a government of blacks by white men. Sierra Leone shows progress, while its neigh-

bor is clearly decadent. In Liberia the United States planted and the National Colonization Society watered, but the people, left to themselves, have reverted to the original type.

Midsummer Booms.

The term "dog days" is associated with dulness, lassitude and debility, but it is to be struck out of the calendar this year. Call it midsummer madness if you will, but the politicians are not waiting until the leaves begin to turn and burn to open their campaigns, to launch their booms into the blue empyreanthe cosmic space where there is so much latitude for abstractions and ambitions. It may be piping hot, but the candidates will sing their lays "in one eternal solstice of unclouded hope," and the people cannot choose but listen.

Congress has just adjourned, and yet the field is filling with aspirants to the Republican nomination for President two full years before the bugle blows. Indianapolis, Watseka, Fort Dodge and Madison send in entries the same day, July 8. The coincidence signifies faith in a fair field and no favor.

A handicapper would properly single out . CHARLES WARBEN FAIRBANKS for the heaviest impost. He has been in training the longest, and so sublime is the hope of his backers that it is announced that his choice for chairman of the national committee will be Senator HEMEN-WAY of Indiana. His Cabinet, in the

event of his election, is not yet known. Watseka acclaims Cannon, familiarly known as Uncle JoE; aged but spry, a sprinter and a rater, a weight carrier and a sterling performer: the Iron Horse nagnitude of the interests really in- of the Congressional sweepstakes, and when the red wine flowed in teacups in the

a favorite in almost any company. At Watseka on August 16 Uncle Joz will be nominated for his seventeenth term in Congress, and the country will then be told that he is the logical candidate for President. Uncle Jon has promised to be present and not say "Scat!"

Fort Dodge presents the name of JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER, the silver tongued orator of I-o-way (as pronounced by Mr. DOLLIVER it is like a college cheer). No mean candidate, this, although the handicapper gives him a light weight and the odds quoted are long. The most patriotic of all orators is Mr. DOLLIVER, and a fine figure of a man, big, florid, wholesome and magnetic. DEMOSTHENES DOLLI-VER they call him in Fort Dodge. He can speak on any subject for any length of time, and always keep the dictionary in the air, showing it in iridescent and captivating changes; a vocal kaleidoscope is DOLLIVER. His friends say he is ripe for the Presidency. He does not deny it. He has been in the House or Senate steadily since his thirty-third year, and from the McKinley bill to the rate bill there has been no great legislation with which his voice has not been

A dark horse is ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, entered from Madison and most prominent on the Chautauqua circuit: slow at the barrier, but something of a stretch runner. The weight allotted to him is very light. At the post he is a bad actor, lashing out with his heels at other starters and inclined to bolt. He is likely to be left standing when the starter's flag goes down, but in some quarters is reckoned formidable. He doesn't run kind and true; yet he has speed when given his head.

The question is sometimes asked Can a Southern man be elected President? It is conceivable, for Uncle Jon is a native of Guilford, N. C.; and Senator DOLLIVER spoke his first piece in Kingwood, W. Va. But Mr. FAIRBANKS has a distinct patriotic advantage in having been born in Unionville, Union county, Ohio. Senator La FOLLETTE'S birthplace was Primrose, Wis., but no path of dalliance has been his. There will be more entries. For early July and so long before the meeting of the national convention the field is large.

Disabilities of English Women,

In the Fortnightly Review Lady GROVE asserts that English women are handicapped "in almost every department of life." Only on the purely social plane are they on a level with men. While the divorce laws are unfair to women feminine breaches of morals are "treated with more leniency than formerly." Unfair to women are not only the divorce laws, but those of lunacy, libel and slander. So in contracts. A wife cannot bind her husband's property, but he can bind all hers that is not her separate estate. She cannot get the relief of the bankruptcy acts in respect of an ante-nuptial debt, even if she has separate property. and on her husband's death she is liable to the extent of her property for prenuptial debts. A woman deserted by her husband has to obtain from a police magistrate an order protecting her earnings or property acquired since desertion. In some cases the benefit of pre-nuptial contracts made by the wife vests in the husband at marriage. She cannot sue in the High Court without giving security; a man can. If she applies for shares in a stock company, the directors may require that her husband shall be a joint holder, although the money is hers.

In university degrees she does not receive equal recognition for performances equal to those of candidates in trousers. The whole system of education is "in the boy's favor." When she earns a living she finds that she has to work harder than men and for much less pay. In fact, working women have to do two classes of work, for their employers and household, at half what men get for doing the former. From many classes of labor they are excluded, solely on account of sex. Finally, unless the Local Authorties Qualification of Women bill is passed women will continue to be excluded from educational and local government bodies and cannot look after these things;

"The housing of the poor, public lodging house the management of the female side of lunatic asylums, the regulation of the employment of children, the prevention of cruelty to children, the supervision of industrial schools (containing chil dren from three years of age), the supervision of midwives and of baby farms, of homes for inebriate women, of police courts and police court waiting rooms (outside the metropolis) and matters relating

The arguments against the participation of women in affairs for which they have shown so much fitness are two: The frankly brutal one of woman's inferiority; the hypocritical one that women would be injured by emerging from "the sacred precincts of home life."

This sort of talk and the facts cited by Lady GROVE make a little more intelligible the ludicrous ferocity of some of the "suffragettes."

The Seer of Madison Square.

The Manhattan Club is deserted. Colonel HENRY WATTERSON is intrenched there, discharging his parts of speech. "Are we willing to Cassarize the White House?" he cries; and the Man on Horseback and the Man on Assback ride again at full speed. The faces of the club attendants are long and drawn. The Colonel's summer campaigns are trying.

There in the clubhouse, whence all but him and the waiters have fled, the Colonel is as busy with the eye as with the tongue. "The dread spectres stalk at Washington." "Certain gray wolves of the Senate" howl horrendously. Awful visions to the solitary watcher in the

window in Madison Square. When the Colonel has emptied all his parts of speech and entrains for Louisville or Coney Island, then the banished men steat into the Manhattan Club again and ask each other with white lips:
"Is the old man gone for good?"

The old inhabitant grins at these sporadio "dry Sundays." There have been so many of them, and they have not been extra drys as a rule. In the consule

the water to Hoboken. It is a good place to visit, and sea air is a shochorn. But now Hoboken, so long the refuge and capital of the wets, is parched of Sundays; and all the realm of the Jerseys withers and witts. Jersey lightning must flash and strike on weekdays only. These changes are too rash and sudden, too like the lightning which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens."

The Hon. LYMAN J. GAOR denies that he a theosophist and expresses a modest but hopeless wish that he may be allowed to live his own life and mind his own bus The age of chivalry is gone. That of sophomores, sociologists and regulators has

I am a friend of Commissioner Binamas. I you want to hold your job you had better let maione. I and acting Mayor McGowan to lunch the other night. He is a good friend of mine.—The prisoner to the policeman.

Probably no better method of getting locked up than the one chosen by this man could be adopted. If anything is needed to cinch a policeman's intention to make an arrest it is supplied by threats like this.

The Hon. Por Anson progresses rapidly in politics. A year ago he was called to serve Chicago in the office of City Clerk Now Cook county wants him for Sheriff.

A good man for any office, he will go far.

Why not POP AWSON for President, on a platform of Federal regulation of baseball?

The players are articles of interstate commerce and the game is a great national industry.

To THE EDFOR OF THE SUFE-Sir: In the first column of to-day's Supe we are informed that there is a "Roundup of Alienists" by the lawyers of Thew, and a list of names which includes many of the most sound and distinguished men in this branch of the medical profession. We are further told that after Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton's examination one of the attorneys for Thew said: "We have reason to be overjoyed at the result. You cannot say that too emphatically."

If there is a question as to Thaw's safity, and it he is manne in the opinion of these very learned men, who by virtue of their high professional positions and standing must be looked upon as absolutely beyond bias or prejudice, and have been chosen by the astorneys for this very reason, is it not the bounden duty of the District Attorney to make these men his advisers, and to add to their Alleniet Testimony.

make these men his advisers, and to add to the number the physicians whom he has retained, and to stipulate on a dignified and proper examination

to stipulate on a dignified and proper examination; consultation and diagnosts? Should this stientific conclave come to the conclusion that Thaw is insane, and was not responsible for his acts, then the necessity for a long trial, expenditure of the county's money and the exploitation of scandal will be removed. Should thus proper and scanible preliminary step not be taken, and should the attorneys decide to continue to gather ammunition for a fight which will be replete with mud alinging, and should the plea of insanity then be urged by the defence, New York will have another example of the farce of expert opinion testimony as now introduced.

as now introduced.

The lawyess on each aide will skilfully and cur ningly construct the usual hypothetical questions, only susceptible of the answer which they wish to have, and through their ingenuity the jury will be confronted with the apparently defaulty will be confronted with the apparently diametrically opposed opinions of two sets of equally distinguished specialists, based on the same facts, which, instead of helping them in their deliberations, will only tend to befog their minds and lead to false conclusions, and, worse still, perhaps to an unjust verdict.

Groupe Prayers Street M. D. P. B. C. S. R.

GRORGE PRANKLIN SRIBIA, M. D., P. R. C. S.B., Formerly lecturer on medical University of California. NEW YORK. July 8.

The Church To-dat. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: Your correspondent who so modestly labels himself "A True Christian" is evidently a victim of delusions as to the real purposes of the present day church. If seems to think it a place where he can be, or duch to be, included into innocuous desuctude with songs o the Moody and Sankey brand—where one is to d nothing more than, mestally, to "throw out th life line," "bring in the sheaves"; mentally, "love t tell the story" and give "only a gleam of sunshine." The church is something more strenuous and effective than the "service of prayer and praise such as we used to have," and for which he has a "spiritual longing," and from lack of which he capaciences a sense of louetiness." The church to-day is for those who can do things, or who at least are willing-to try; who identify themselves the capacity and of the many density and the services. with some of its many departments of real work; who realize that more important than the olden "green hills far away" are, for Instance, the alums near at hand: and that "Greenland's loy mountains" diate need of evangelization than, say, upper Fifth

It seems to me there is more common sense, mo real inspiration to manhood and womanhood more reduction to practice instead of lingering in theory and "hot air" than ever. If "A True Chris theory and "not air" than ever. If "A True Caris
than" réality is the ideal which he, with such naive
childikeness proclaims himself to be, I know e
lot of hard working, unselfish and intelligent people
who are princes and princesses of sinners.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The Dissatisfied Juryman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some of your readers may perhaps have read in the "Life of Sir Matthew Hale"—one of the greatest jurists Sir Matthew Halo —one of the greatest jurists England ever had—an account of a remarkable incident which occurred during the trial of one of his cases. The defendant, on trial for murder, was a man of great wealth; and just as Sir Matthew was on the point of dismissing the jury to their delibera-tions one of the jury arose and said; "Your Hener, I have just learned that eleven of my colleague have each received a ten pound note from the de rendant, whereas I have only received a five pound fendant, whereas I have only received a five pound note! Hence, I tell you honestly that as there is such an unfairness in this I shall not vote to acquit the defendant; so there is no use to send us out to

Judge Hale, as stated in his biography, at once dismissed the jury. What the ultimate result was the account does not mention.

MOUNT VERNON, July 8. WELLIAM L. STORE. Cost of Street Ballways.

Cost of Street Railways.

James Dalrymple of Glaspes in the Third Rafl.

The working cost of American systems is pretty high, considerably more than 60 per cent. of the revenue. This is accounted for by the higher wages that are paid, although in my opinion they are not higher than they ought to be, considering all the offeunistances. Wages are about right there. As to dost of construction, I got some figures in New York, where they are extending the conduit system. This system costs \$50,000 a single mile of grack, as against \$55,000 for the overhead, that is the sort of proportion between the two systems, say, \$12,000 against \$7,000. The relative cost of working with the conduit is greater than with the overhead, and there is no doubt it is much more expessive in the winter time, because it is more expensive in the winter time, because then much more troublesome.

More Than Ploqued. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir! Can any of THE SUN readers who are able to figure out how

cold it is when it is twice as cold, &c., tell me how much pleased a man is when he says: "I am more than pleased to be with you this evening"? This is, I notice, a favorite expression used visiting "stuffs" in fraternal orders and addies who delight in prolonging the meeting these warm nights. Out of coursesy they are saided to address a meeting, and instead of showing any feeling for their victims by giving a short talk they must begin as stated above, and go on interminably with their "hot sir," which we have so often heard be-

The Stay-at-Home. Let others go For pomp and show Where ocean bests or mountain towers. I'm glad I've got A homelike apot To rest in after working hours. My wife and I.
Contacted, sigh
For nothing that the haunts of pleasure,
By see or lake,
Could add to make
Our joy in life of greater measure.

Good foed to eat
(Despite the hest
I leve my make, and so does Kitty),
And hot a care
We're quite contented in the city, Although to stick Where watte of brick pass one in all direction is hard, we've got a clock. That's whatt ponging on my wife's c

RUSSIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME. Waiting Policy Adopted Which Offers Little to Foreign Builders.

87. Patersburg, June 23.—Much has been written since October last of the Russian Admiralty's "intentions" in regard to the Russian baval programme, and many irresponsible forecasts have been made in regard to the amount of orders to be placed abroad. Since last fall several commissions have been collating all manner of naval information furnished by various departments with a view to clearing the ground. With a practically clean slate before them their task became one of rebuilding on the most approved up to date lines, with the possibility of limiting the number of distinct types to a minimum, thus securing coordination and homogeneity, duplication of engine and homogeneity, duplication of engine and other parts, and other guarantees of service efficiency. Competent Russian naval authorities were despatched to various foreign building yards and factories. All manner of yards were visited, from battleship and heavy cruiser yards to those whose specialty was the destroyer, and considerable attention was paid to the question of armaments. Early this year matters had been so far advanced that the Csar found it advisable to appoint a "special" commission for the purpose of settling the main questions of type, special and armaments, prior to the publication of the building programme.

The Czar disposed, but Providence inter

vened. Unfortunately for the naval depart ment, the financial question completely blocked the way. Instead of the naval pro blocked the way. Instead of the naval programme seeing the light in May of this year, as had been hoped, it became necessary to defer its publication "a little longer." The coffers of the Ministry of Finance were rapidly becoming depleted, and it was already apparent that the exchequer would have its work cut out in earnest to find, whether at home or abroad, sufficient funds to meet the State's current exigencies and impending liabilities. Moreover, the internal situation State's current exigencies and impending liabilities. Moreover, the internal situation had come to stay" in serious fashion, and the further ahead the Minister of Finance looked the more the clouds appeared to blacken. Various building syndicates and companies, American included, showed here a disposition to enter into the Russian naval department's awkward position by offering reasonable terms of payment, &c., in return for a share in the building work known to lie shead under the naval reconstruction scheme Certain of the more practical Admiralty chiefs were not loath to accept the balt. Their plea was that Russia's fleet must be recon-structed with the minimum of delay. The opposition party, however, would have none of their "flirtation" with the foreigner, basing their hostility on the paramount necessity of keeping down the number of Russia's unemployed industrial workers and the expediency of not arousing the ire of the country at large by sending tens, and pos-sibly hundreds, of millions of rubles worth of work abroad mainly because the foreign building yard was capable of assuring the naval department of quicker delivery. At the head of this party stood the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhellovich, and his party car-ried the day. The representatives of the for-eign builders in St. Petersburg were straight-way informed that no orders at present would, after all, be given out, and the necessity for further patience was inculcated.

The naval programme is practically ready for launching, but cannot be launched for some time, nevertheless. The party in favor of protection of home industries has over-ridden the Birileffs, Rodionoffs and Radioffs, all highly practical men, with a liking for a good ship, no matter what her cost, within reasonable limits, or what the nationality of the stocks on which she was built. Not a little in all matters of big finance will depend on the attitude which the Duma may adopt. It is felt in Government circles that in budget matters of importance the Duma will, after all, insist on having something to say. The inquiries elicit the further information that possibly nothing of importance in regard to the naval building programme will be done before the end of the present year. Minor orders, of course, may be given out, but the full programme will apparently not see publication for many months. When the pro-gramme does come to be published it will be found that the home industries protection party has carried the day and that merely the surplus orders remaining after the Baltic, Neva and Black Sea building yards are filled mation has been put in the hands of the Russian naval authorities by dozens of competing foreign building concerns. All manner of proposals for the construction of battleships, cruisers and smaller craft fill the naval authority remarked to the writer, "the Russian Admiralty have only now found how very many obliging friends they have among the

world's constructors of fleets."

The naval department is considering with exceptional care the information gathered in from all quarters concerning type, armament, engine power and the rest. The development of the turbine-has been watched by the Russian Admiralty with exceptional interest. Much valuable information regarding what not a few British naval experts consider the engine of the future battle fleet has been collected, and it is stated on the highest authority that the turbine, within bounds of expediency, will have a good trial in ves-sels of the Russian mammeth building programme in place of the reciprocating engine.

American builders, however, while watching developments here with attention, will assuredly do well not to entertain too great orders come to be given out-and that will

For the Sweet Tooth.

Ten years ago American imports of chocolate and cocos, crude and manufactured, were valued at some \$8,000,000. They are now worth nearly at some included. They are now work nearly glo,000.000. About 35 per cent, of the entire supply comes in a crude state. Much the larger part of the cocoa import is used for the manufacture of chocolate, which is only cocoa mixed with sugar and some flavoring extract like cinnamon or va-

The world's crop of cocoa, or cacao, is 150,000 tons a year, and the United States takes more than one-fitth of it. South America and the West Indies are the chief sources of supply for both Europe and the United States. Ecuador leads as a producer; the United States. Ecuador leads as a producer; Brazil is second and St. Thomas third. Trinidad, Santo Domingo and Venezuela are also large pur-veyors to the world's sweet tooth.

The use of cocce and chocolate as table drinks

is growing, but the long jump in imports is due mainly to the increased sale of chocolate in the form of candles and confections. A few manufacturers maintain their prices for superior preparations, and there are many more persons than there were ten years ago who can afford to buy the choicer grades. The cheaper qualities are now made at prices which put them within the reach of millions.

Exports of American Manufactures. Exports of American manufactures amounted \$200,000,000 in the fiscal year closed on June 20 \$2,000,000 a day for each working day. Here are the \$2,000,000 a day for each working day. Here are the steps by which this was reached: 1895, \$31,000,000; 1896, \$46,000,000: 1878, \$102,000,000: 1898, \$188,000,000, and 1896, \$228,000,000. Exports increased by \$27,-006,000 ever 1908 facal year, and \$186,000,000 ever 1900. The increase in the last ten years has been 190 per cent, while the other domestic exports were increasing but 70 per cent. reasing but 76 per cent.

How It Halled in Oklahoma.

From the Kenton News.

A halistorm Sunday evening at the Arisona sheep ranch was a terror. Immense chunks of lee sheep ranch was a terror. Immease chunks of lee fell, killing 400 sheep and injuring three Mexicon sheepherders so hadly that they had to be taken away for treatment. One herder got in the middle of his bunch of sheep and crawled down underneath them for posterion and when the storm was over four or few deed sheep lay across his body. There was no right and not huch wind, but just a downpour

Engitsk Woman Suffrage. From the London Daily Mag.

Police Constable 22D does not agree with the Countess of Carlisis fifat the entrance of women into politics means the abolition of methods of force. He would like her ladyship to examine his car.

which was boxed by Miss Billington, and his leg. which she kicked.

Weather for 1968. As Bread scans the sky
D unitees he must wone
If the report will bes
"Fair, with steles thuse A MOSLEM UPRISING.

Dangers That Threaten the Christian

Powers of Europe. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On January 25, 1877, I was requested by Lord Lytton, then Viceroy of India, to give my opinion (as a student of Jalam) as to a possibility of a general rising of Mohammedans, and for the last thirty years I have frequently written on the subject, but my views have been regarded as sensational, to say the least. But now I find a British Minister of State actually making similar assertions to the British House of Commons, and a general rising of the 200,000,000 Mohammedans, in order to extend Islam and suppress Chris-

tianity, will be infinitely more probable in the year 1907 than it was in the year 1877. It is now on record that a well organized British army at Maiwand could be totally defeated by an Afghan General, Sirdar Ayub Khan. It is also on record that a wel disciplined army of 100,000 Britons found it impossible to totally defeat an army of 30,000 Boers. And the Mohammedans of the world are now fully conscious of the fact that an Eastern Power almost unknown in the year 1877 completely defeated Russia in the East, and that Japan is now recognized as one of the great military Powers of the world. If such things can take place, the Moslem rea-sons that it is not altogether beyond hope that the time may come when the Daurani empire may be restored, t't what Mahmud of Ghuzni, Nadir Shah and Ahmad Khan Abdali did in the past may again be accom-

plished in the past may again be accom-plished in the near future.

I can scarely agree with Sir Edward Grey in thinking that the Mohammedans of to-day would conibine for the purpose of attacking in thinking that the Mohammedans of to-day would combine for the purpose of attacking the greet European Powers. This would be impossible. But what they probably will do is this: They will inspire the discontented Ameer of Afghanistan to appeal to Russia for help in demanding the restoration of lost territory, and Russia, with that duplicity which always marks its diplomacy, will stand forth as the champion of Oriental peoples. I have often pointed out, what I learned from many personal interviews with the late Shere All Khan of Cabul, that the rules of Afghanistan have a great grievance in the British occupation of Trans-Indus territory, a grievance so great that it is well know that the late Lord Lawrence, during the strenuous time of the mutiny, suggested that this territory should be restored to Ameer Dost Mohammed. In addition to this it is a peculiar circumstance that the British Government actually sold the Moslem province of Cashmere to a Hindu prince, thus handing over a beautiful region inhabited by faithful Mohammedans to the rule of an idolator, which is regarded by all Moslem scholars and divines as a sufficient reason for a Jehad or religious war. Now the permanent occupation of Kaypt and the probable invasion of Morocco are supposed to be additional reasons why, "in these last days," the faithful throughout the world should pray and strive for the destruction of Christian rule.

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tional reasons why, "in these last days," the faithful throughout the world should pray and strive for the destruction of Christian rule.

These statements seem at first sight so incredible that they do not obtain patient consideration. But if you read the history of the Afghan wars of 1838 and 1878, and also study Lord Curzon's books on Central Asia, you will find that there is every reason for alarm and caution, and you will no longer be surprised (as Mr. Bryan seems to have been during his recent visit to India) that the British Government thinks it necessary to spend more money on an army than on primary schools!

The mistake which Sir Edward Grey seems to have made, and I believe it has been made with design, is that a jehad may be proclaimed against all Christian nations. This is impossible, because there are certain orthodox conditions for jehad familiar to all students of Islam which could not possibly exist at the present time. But among Moslems any war in the defence of the faith is a jehad, and when once war has been commenced there will be no difficulty in finding the necessary. Khalifa," or Caliph, who will assume the position first taken by Omer as the "Ameer I'l Mumineen," or "the commander of believers." Any man who will become a sort of Peter the Hermit at such a time could hoist the green flag and raily the faithful of every sect, Sunni, Shesh and Wahhabi, to conflict.

Let us look into the great field of diplomacy which affects the Mohammedan world at the present time, and we shall undoubtedly find reasons for alarm. Sir Edward Grey admits that there are conditions in Egypt which seem to imply antagonism to British occupation. A few months ago the Turkish empire threatened war on England regarding a boundary question in Arabia. Six months ago a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia. During the past year the Viceroy of India reported that the attitude of the Ameer of Cabul was not friendly. About eighteen months ago a book was published in Germany depicting the conquest of India by

force. The impossible always happens in the mysterious East.

If Russia, Afpanistan and Persia unite in an invasion of India, Germany, France, Italy and Austria will simply stand aside and look on, as they did in the case of Russia and Japan, and a long and bloody war may be the result. France will bide her time, and then when Great Britain is fully occupied in the defence of her empire in the East, she will demand that England shall retire from Egypt, Mr. Clive Bailey declares that Turkey has the finest army in the world. When Russia is fully occupied with Great Britain in the Fast, the Sultan of Turkey will rise and proclaim himself Caliph. The 70,000,000 of Moslems in India will then rise to the call. It must be remembered that even Hindus and Moslems combined in the Indian mutiny, and they were the Sheahs of Lucknow who joined with the Sunnis of Delhi to overthrow the British Government. What is to prevent the Sheahs of Persia and the Wahhabis of Najd railying around the same flap as the Sunns of other lands?

It has been estimated that in the event of an invasion of India the Ameer of Cabul could raise an army of 2,000,000 of fighting men among the tribes of the frontier. This statement also seems incredible. But Sir Lepel Griffin in his report to the Government of India proved the statement beyond question, and it was this condition of things which induced Mr. Gladstone's Government to renounce the "advanced policy" of Lord Beaconsfield.

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The average man has been so schooled to regard Islam as an effete Power that he finds it impossible to believe that the 200,000,000 of people, neary all of warlike instincts, who acknowledge the religion of the Prophet really mean business. The "yellow peril" has been completely ignored. But it is fortunate for Great Britain's power in the East that one of the most gifted Cabinet Ministers of the present Government seems fully awake to the dangers of the situation.

My readers might reasonably ask why I have fixed on Central Asia as the storm centre, when attention has been exclusively drawn to Egypt, and Egypt only. My reply is that it would be impossible to proclaim a jehad, or religious war against Christian nations, from Egypt, because Egypt has no fighting power. But the great Moslem seminary at Cairo, known as the Azhar, which has 6,000 students, is the great centre of fanaticism, and a large proportion of its students are from Asia and not from Europe or Africa. There are political reasons, for drawing attention to religious unrest in northern Africa, France must keep watch on Algeria and Tunis, and Germany keep an eye on Moroccoo, England is already alert in India.

The Author of the Dictionary of Islam, Brooklin, July 9.

THE AUTHOR OF THE DICTIONARY OF ISLAM BROOKLYN, July 9.

No Vacations for Window Glass Men. From the Milwaukee Sentinet.

"A unique condition exists in the window statrade at this time," said Fred C. Mayer of Pitts burg. "Usually at this time of the year the factories close down for the summer, but owing to the large amount of glass destroyed on the Pacific Coast in the recent earthquake, stocks have been Coast in the recent earnquare, stocks have been so depleted that it is necessary to work all hands full time during the warm weather. Building operations have also been stronger than anticipated, adding to the discomfure of the business. So pronounced has the situation become that So pronounced has the situation become that Beigian manufacturers are casting about to enter the market, provided they can find a margin of profit that will warrant their taking such a step Fear of this foreign competition will keep price down to a normal figure, notwithstanding con itions favorable to higher prices."

Chipmunks.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: "Somewhere," which you quote from the Milwaukee Sentine, is surely a poem "worth reading," but the third line reads:

reads: "There's the chatter of the chipmunk, as he jeaps from tree to tree."

Now, Wisconsin abounds in chipmunks, and the Sentiacl and its post should know that a chipmunk does not chatter, and cannot climb a tree. Therefore if anything chattered as he leaped from tree to tree, it was not a chipmunk. Maybe it was a red aquirrel, of which there are many in the Badger Stata.

Badden.

HARRISTES, July 8. Overlooked.

Bride-Don's you think we can clip away unob-Bridegroom-Well, I know I can.

SANTO DOMINGO'S DEBTS.

Some Talk of a Settlement by an Issue of Bonds Based on Deposits of Revenues. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Dominican affairs was the subject of a conference at the State Department to-day between the Acting Secretary of State, Minister Joubert of Santo Domingo and Senor Velasquez, the Dominican Minister of Finance, who is the special envoy of President Caceres, Prof. J. H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, who made a special study of the financial conditions of the island and submitted a report thereon to the Presi-

dent, and Otto Schoenrich, secretary to the Minister of Finance, were also present. It may be said that there is no disposition to change in any way, for the present

tion to change in any way, for the present at least, the policy of this Government toward Santo Domingo. The revenues of the little republic will still be collected as under the plan set forth in the Morales decrees, and 55 per cent. of the customs receipts will continue to be deposited in the National City Bank of New York for the benefit of creditors, and the situation will be the same as it was when the Dominican treaty was sent to the Senate.

There has been some talk, however, of a readjustment of the claims against the Dominican Government, which might be arranged by an issue of bonds, and which, if acceptable to the foreign creditors, would take the place of the present outstanding obligations. It is believed they would be willing to do so, or that the bonds might be sold on the market if there was an arrangement that a certain percentage of the revenues were to be devoted to a sinking fund to take up the bonds. The total indebtedness has been estimated as high as \$34,000,000, but it is said that it may be materially reduced by squeezing the water out of it.

Officers of the State Department do not

Officers of the State Department do not see that this Government can do anything formally until the treaty is ratified. It can, formally until the treaty is ratified. It can, however, and will, assist in preserving the present situation, and lend its good offices toward the working out of any feasible plan for the settlement of the claims. In the meantime the revenues will continue to be collected as they have been for the last year. The plan for final disposition of the fund so collected and retained for the settlement of the debts has not yet been worked out. It is in order that there may be no change in the present status that the United States intends to maintain a naval force in Dominican waters to prevent an insurrection and a change of to prevent an insurrection and a change of

maintain a naval force in Dominican waters to prevent an insurrection and a change of administration.

Some of the creditors of Santo Domingo are already seeking payment of their claims out of the fund now on deposit in the National City Bank, but as the matter now stands that is something with which the United States officially has nothing to do. The money is there and is the deposit of the Dominican Government for the settlement of its debts. The Senate failed to ratify the Dominican treaty, and the United States cannot say what disposition the Dominican Government shall make of its revenues. If a bond scheme is carried out it may not be necessary for the ratifloation of the treaty, without which the State Department holds it can do nothing.

Minister Joubert and Señor Velasquez left Washington this afternoon for New York, where it is said they may confer with the legal representatives of some of the claimants. Señor Joubert will then sail for Rio. He is the Dominican delegate to the

DEMAND FOR \$5 NOTES.

Secretary Shaw Urges National Banks to Issue More of Them.

WASHINGTON, July 9 -- Secretary Shaw has issued the following letter to national banks:

"The Treasurer of the United States in unable to meet, even at this season of the year, the pressing demand for notes of small denominations. The coming autumn will greatly increase this demand. In the abence of legislation I am forced to appeal to the national banks to use every reasonable effort to relieve the situation. If each bank will do its share there will be no difficulty. Failing in this, there will be slight reason to complain of the inevitable shortage in small bills.

bills.

"The law permits national banks to issue one-third of their circulating notes in denominations of \$5. The aggregate outstanding national bank circulation is a little over \$500,000,000, one-third of which, or \$166,000,000, might be in \$5 notes. Instead of this maximum there is approximately but \$76,000,000 in fives. The additional \$90,000,000 in \$5 bills now available would greatly relieve the situation. It must tional \$90,000,000 in \$5 bills now available would greatly relieve the situation. It must be apparent that there is more profit in maintaining circulation in small bills than in large. Large bills are almost immediately presented for redemption. Small bills find their way to the pockets of the people and remain in circulation much longer, and only in proportion as they stay in use is their maintenance profitable. Issuing notes one day to have them redeemed the next is unprofitable to the banks and of

notes one day to have them redeemed the next is unprofitable to the banks and of no benefit to commerce.

"The records of this office show that your bank has \$\frac{1}{2}\$— in outstanding circulation, and only \$\frac{1}{2}\$— in denominations of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. May I not ask that you increase the proportion as rapidly as possible? For hy

\$5. May I not ask that you increase the proportion as rapidly as possible? For by so doing you will not only assist the community you serve, but you will find it more profitable for your institution.

"I wish to call your attention to one other consideration. If the banks generally will exercise a little care and pay over their counters only national bank notes they will greatly assist in times of monetary stringency. National bank notes are intended for use, not for holding. They are not available for reserve and are valuable only when in actual use.

"Please use them and do not send them in for redemption until unfit for use. They

in for redemption until unfit for use. They are just as secure, just as safe, just as convenient and just as acceptable to the people, and their use leaves other forms oney available for reserve. Respect-L. M. Shaw, Secretary."

CAN'T PAY FRISCO LOSSES. President of the Williamsburgh City Fire

Insurance Company Explains. Marshall S. Driggs, president of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company; announced yesterday the company's policy regarding the payment of insurance on osses in the San Francisco disaster. He said that the company was not paying on

said that the company was not paying on the ordinary one year policies on destroyed San Francisco property.

"About two years ago we altered the form of our policies so as to exempt the company from peril by earthquake. Policies drawn since that time give, therefore, no claim for indemnification against damage such as occurred in the San Francisco diaster. To pay on such policies might be an act of philanthrophy, but it is an act which the officers of the company, in fairness to their stockholders, could not undertake.

"We are not responsible to San Francisco." *We are not responsible to San Francisco policyholders for claims which we specifically excepted in the terms of the policy, and we are responsible to our stockholders for all of their money that we give out. Like others, I subscribed for the San Francisco relief fund, personally, but I am not in a position to dispense relief in the name of the company of which I am president.*

president."
About 40 per cent. of the policies held by the company in San Francisco, said President Driggs, were so cailed "term" policies; running for a number of years, and made out prior to the insertion of the earthquake clause in the company's policy form. All such "term" policies, he said, were being paid by the company without demur.

Even when the immediate cause of damage was fire, said the president, it was nevertheless well established that the fire was the result of the earthquake and the attending havoc. It was the earthquake that kindled the fires, by the combustion that started in the ruins. The spread of the fire was due to the lack of water after the upheaval had wrecked the mains. Consequently the loss.

wrocked the mains. Consequently the loss, whether occasioned by flames or not, was directly or indirectly caused by the earth-cake, and therefore distinctly excepted from the liability. In support of this contention President Driggs has secured a legal opinion by Michael H. Cardozo, a specialist in insurance law.